AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 11 as follows:

A plasma display panel (PDP) has received widespread attention as a color image display device having a large screen. PDPs employ phosphors of three colors of green, red, and blue as light-emitting material, which are emitted by ultraviolet excitation. However, only a few of the materials satisfy required conditions, such as luminous intensity, and color purity. In a real-time situation, manufacturers have been searching ~~seeking~~ for a desirable combination of green, red, and blue phosphor materials that entirely satisfies the conditions.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 19 as follows:

Among of all the conditions, afterglow characteristics of phosphors considerably depend on the color, particularly, there is a big difference between the phosphor emitting blue and the phosphor emitting green. For example, $BaMgAl_{10}O_{17}$:Eu, which is a typical blue phosphor, exhibits afterglow that lasts a few μs, whereas Zn_2SiO_4:Mn used for a green phosphor has long-lasting afterglow close to a TV field of approx. 16. 7 ms (where, the afterglow-lasting time is represented on a scale of one tenth). Due to the difference in afterglow-lasting time, a moving image is sometimes accompanied by an unintended color that was ~~had~~ not included in the original image. More specifically, when a bright point moves in an image, a green "tail" appears behind the bright point, or in another case, when the screen changes into dark, a green image remains on ~~in~~ the screen. In particular, skin of a figure image accompanied by a green tail with high relative luminous efficiency is an eyesore, deteriorating image quality.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 19 as follows:

Fig. 3 shows the correspondence of the movement velocity and tap values ~~valuess~~ of the embodiment.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 17 as follows:

Although each low-pass filter has the following setting conditions, that is, having compression coefficient of 1, LPF1 receives a signal multiplied the current-field image signal by 0.5; having compression coefficient of 0.2, LPF2 receives a signal multiplied the current-field image signal by 1; having compression coefficient of 0.25, LPF3 receives a signal multiplied the current-filed image signal by 2, it is not limited thereto. The setting conditions should preferably be determined according to afterglow characteristics of the phosphor to be employed. For example, in some cases, the following setting may be preferable: having compression coefficient of 1, LPF1 receives a signal multiplied the current-field image signal by 0.25; having compression coefficient of 0.5, LPF2 receives a signal multiplied the current-field image signal by 0.5; having compression coefficient of 0.25, LPF3 receives a signal multiplied the current-filed image signal by 1.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 6 as follows:

In some display ~~device~~ devices, such as a PDP in which a TV field is divided into sub-fields each of which is differently weighed, viewers often recognize gray levels different from the intended display in the moving picture area, due to a "cumulative" effect of the eyes—known as

the dynamic pseudo contour. To avoid the phenomenon, for example, limited gray levels insusceptible to the dynamic pseudo contour are used for the area to which pseudo afterglow has been added. That is, it is preferable to use a driving method that is insusceptible to the dynamic pseudo contour, or that can suppress the dynamic pseudo contour to a negligible level.